

Chapter 18-Southwest Idaho

Appendix A: Summary of bull trout information for environmental baselines in biological assessments by the Boise National Forest. Subpopulation watersheds and local population watersheds do not necessarily correspond to similar terms used in the listing rule for bull trout and this recovery plan (see sources for specific locations).

Subpopulation watershed	Local population watershed	Size ¹	Growth and survival ²	Source	Comments in biological assessments
North and Middle Forks Boise Basin	Bear River	234	0.4 101,000	Burton 1999a	excessive fines, burned and debris floods afterwards, culvert barriers and road sedimentation especially in Bear Creek, brook trout present, priorities are road restoration and addressing brook trout
North and Middle Forks Boise Basin	Blackwarrior	2,341	0.2 220,900	Burton 1999a	strong population with migratory fish, good habitats except barriers in some tributaries, need to evaluate effects of sheep grazing in watershed, priority on investigations of culvert barriers
North and Middle Forks Boise Basin	upper Crooked	728	0.9 94,500	Burton 1999a	reduce risk of fire, reduce brook trout competition, reduce road sedimentation, remove culvert barriers
North and Middle Forks Boise Basin	Johnson Cr.	556	0.2 70,000	Burton 1999a	mostly wilderness but depressed population, needs investigation
North and Middle Forks Boise Basin	Lostman	87	0.3 41,000	Burton 1999a	
North and Middle Forks Boise Basin	lower Crooked		adjunct, nodal	Burton 1999a	reduce fire risks, reduce road sediment production and drainage, increase bull trout signs, reduce brook trout competition, identify culvert barriers

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North and Middle Forks Boise Basin	lower Middle Fork Boise		nodal	Burton 1999a	
North and Middle Forks Boise Basin	Middle North Fork Boise		adjunct, nodal	Burton 1999a	spawning restricted to one small drainage in roadless section, excessive fines, watershed heavily roaded, burned and debris floods in some tributaries, remove barriers, obliterate unneeded roads, reduce long-term sediment potential in RHCA from roads, need long-term restoration
North and Middle Forks Boise Basin	upper Middle Fork Boise		adjunct	Burton 1999a	excellent habitat, need passage at Kirby Dam, investigate potential natural barrier to Lynx Creek
North and Middle Forks Boise Basin	Queens River	2,549	0.15 200,000	Burton 1999a	almost all wilderness with strong population and excellent habitat, suction dredge mining and angling are main threats
North and Middle Forks Boise Basin	Rabbit-French		adjunct, nodal	Burton 1999a	currently no spawning, road restoration with culvert removal and sediment reduction
North and Middle Forks Boise Basin	Roaring River	838	0.8 164,200	Burton 1999a	mostly roadless with excellent habitats, population not extensive or strong, need to investigate culverts in lower Roaring River and restore passage

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North and Middle Forks Boise Basin	Silver-Cow	156	1.4 97,600	Burton 1999a	depressed population, historic dredge mining along North Fork, much is roadless, avoid further destabilization of North Fork channel
North and Middle Forks Boise Basin	upper NF Boise	3,566	0.7 120,000	Burton 1999a	strong population, all in wilderness, excellent habitats, no actions recommended
North and Middle Forks Boise Basin	Yuba River	1,750	0.7 250,000	Burton 1999a	mostly roadless, historic mining in lower reaches, suction dredging is main threat
Lower Boise River	Rattlesnake	1,205	1.1 100,000	Burton and Erickson 1999b	severely depressed likely due to past grazing and roads, recent wildfires, and high sediment associated with moderate road densities; degraded and has experienced logging, roading, and livestock grazing, and wildfire followed by high rates of erosion and sediment production in the lower part of the watershed; priority is improving habitat conditions and allow natural healing
Lower Boise River	Lower South Fork Boise		nodal	Burton and Erickson 1999b	
Lower Boise River	Sheep Creek	2,328	1.4 61,920	Burton and Erickson 1999b	strong local population is strong, many landslides in lower creek

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Lower Boise River	Arrowrock Reservoir			Burton and Erickson 1999b	
Upper Deadwood River	Deadwood Reservoir	371	0.24 39,408	Burton 1999b	sediment, potential barriers, and large pools at risk, probably due to RHCA road sedimentation and inherent erodiability of drainage
Upper Deadwood River	Upper Deadwood	789	0.23 86,749	Burton 1999b	sediment, potential barriers, and large pools at risk, probably due to RHCA road sedimentation and inherent erodiability of drainage
South Fork Payette	Five-Eightmile	<1,500	0	Burton and Erickson 1999a	need to verify bull trout occurrence (5/1/98), problems with sedimentation, barriers, lack of large woody debris and limited large pools and refugia
South Fork Payette	Canyon Creek	2,653	0.36 94,7000	Burton and Erickson 1999a	strong population with few effects to population or habitat from management activities
South Fork Payette	Clear Creek	1,100	0.7 74,043	Burton and Erickson 1999a	depressed population, sedimentation is a limiting factor, past fishing pressure has also had an effect on population size and strength
South Fork Payette	lower Deadwood		nodal	Burton and Erickson 1999a	provides nodal habitat to focal and adjunct habitat upstream, key features include overwintering habitat found in large pools.

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South Fork Payette	lower South Fork Payette		adjunct, nodal	Burton and Erickson 1999a	primarily nodal habitat, adjunct habitat in Rock Creek but amount is probably not sufficient in size to for a strong bull trout population, problems with sedimentation, barriers, lack of large woody debris and limited large pools and refugia
South Fork Payette	Middle South Fork Payette	224	0.42 22,609	Burton and Erickson 1999a	small population, adjacent tributaries provide adjunct habitat and should be evaluated for possible reestablishment of bull trout, problems with sedimentation, barriers, lack of large woody debris and limited large pools and refugia
South Fork Payette	upper South Fork Payette	NA	NA	Burton and Erickson 1999a	watersheds mostly within wilderness and is not affected by management activities
South Fork Payette	Whitehawk-Scott	3,315	0.45 118,398	Burton and Erickson 1999a	strong population of bull trout, fishing, barriers, and sediment tied to roads are primary concerns within the watershed, problems with sedimentation, barriers, lack of large woody debris and limited large pools and refugia
South Fork Payette	Warm Springs		adjunct, nodal	Burton and Erickson 1999a	small population in middle South Fork Payette, adjacent tributaries provide adjunct habitat and should be evaluated for possible reestablishment of bull trout, problems with sedimentation, barriers, lack of large woody debris and limited large pools and refugia

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Middle Fork Payette	Bull Creek	142 (2,550 in Bull and 16:1 creeks, Newberry (2002))	1.13 35,605	Burton 2000a (Newberry 2002)	depressed population, threatened by brook trout in the headwaters and naturally high sediment levels within the roadless area
Middle Fork Payette	Bulldog/Rattlesnake		nodal	Burton 2000a	
Middle Fork Payette	Silver Creek		adjunct, nodal	Burton 2000a	upper portion is adjunct habitat that is heavily affected by barriers and sediment tied primarily to dispersed recreation, brook trout occur in drainage, opportunities exist to remove brook trout, improve dispersed recreation, and return bull trout to suitable habitat within the drainage
Middle Fork Payette	Upper Middle Fork Payette	2,390 (2,932 Newberry (2002))	0.61 77,770	Burton 2000a (Newberry 2002)	strong population, concerns for brook trout establishment, barriers associated with roads, and sediment levels
Middle Fork Payette	West Fork Middle Fork Payette		adjunct, nodal	Burton 2000a	

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Middle Fork Payette	Lower Middle Fork Payette			Burton 2000a	provides migratory corridor for bull trout in Bull Creek and upper MF Payette, sediment levels and lack of pools are the primary concern, weak migratory component
Middle Fork Payette	Middle Middle Fork Payette			Burton 2000a	adult bull trout have been observed, but weak migratory component, sediment is concern in lower portion of watershed, steep gradients, small watershed areas, and barriers may be a problem for bull trout in adjunct habitat within tributaries
Middle Fork Payette	Lightning Creek			Burton 2000a	adjunct and nodal habitats, current concerns relate to sediment levels and large woody debris
Gold Fork Payette River	Gold Fork	1,830 (~1,600 Newberry (2000))	0.52 183,024	Burton 1998 (Newberry 2000)	depressed population, threatened by active timber sales, brook trout, and high road densities and associated sedimentation/barriers/runoff increases
Gold Fork Payette River	Kennally Creek		adjunct	Burton 1998	extensive brook trout population, no bull trout observed, road density is high in the lower reaches of watershed
Squaw Creek	Main Squaw Creek	62	0.3 62,000	Burton 1999c	depressed population, threatened by brook trout in the headwaters and high road densities and associated sedimentation/barriers/runoff increases

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Squaw Creek	Second Fork		adjunct	Burton 1999c	bull trout extinct in watershed, possible causes include barriers from roads and dams, high road sedimentation, disruption of habitats by cattle grazing/concentrations, especially on private lands, possibility of establishing an adfluvial population in Sagehen Reservoir because good spawning and rearing habitat is above lake, may be possible to restore fluvial population in creek
Squaw Creek	Third Fork	2,388	0.87 48,600	Burton 1999c	strong bull trout populations, habitats in headwaters are still in excellent condition, threatened by high road densities and possible culvert blockages, need to protect the remaining refuges in the headwaters if bull trout are to persist

¹ Estimated abundance of bull trout within a local population watershed.

² For the two values, the first is the estimated ratio of adult to pre-adult bull trout and the second value is estimated occupied habitat (square meters) for local population watersheds that contain “focal” habitat (*i.e.*, occupied spawning and rearing habitat). Habitat types are presented for local population watersheds that do not contain “focal” habitat; “adjunct” habitat describes unoccupied areas that may be suitable for bull trout spawning and rearing, “nodal” habitat describes areas used as migratory corridors.